of the resolutions to a Committee of the Whole cient to repress the aggressive operations of on the state of the Union, and negatived; and Slavery. Texas, a department of Mexico, was the question coming up on their final passage, ted-yeas 174, navs 9. nays were as follows: Messrs Abercrombie. Clark, Aaron Harlan, Haven, Geo. W. Jones, Macdonald, Parker, Puryear, and William R

The resolutions, as adopted, are as follows: Be it resolved, gov That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Duncan N. Ingraham, commanding the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, for his judicious and gallant conduct on the 21 day of July last, in extending the protection of the American Government to Martin Koszta, by rescuing him from forcible and illegal seizure and im-prisonment on board the Austrian brig Hus-

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to cause to be made a medal, with suitable devices, and presented to Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor, promptness, and judi-cious conduct on the above mentioned occa-

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, in such terms as he may deem best calculated

to give effect to the objects thereof.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Printing, to which was referred various resolutions for printing extra copies of the re-turns of the Seventh Census, made a report thereon, accompanied by a resolution providing Compendium of the Census, embracing certain aprecised statistics.

A brief debate ensued, when, without taking

the question on the resolution, The House adjourned.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1854.

### HOW ABOUT THE DAILY?

A slow growth! If it should stand at the point where it is now, it will absorb the entire profits of the Weekly this year, and about \$5,000 more. So the kind friends who were so alarmed lest we should grow rich, can now be reassured. Nevertheless, we are not sorry that | Cass-Nicholson letter, founded a State Consti we embarked in the new enterpriss. We not complain. Never was a Daily Era more through its organs now is insisting upon the Slave Power is conspiring to rob Freedom of then, because its practical operation had inur

lighten our burden, by working away for the the restrictive clause, was admitted as a free Daily whenever they can. We do not trust to under Territorial Government, without the rethe large cities, but to the heart of the coun- strictive clause as to Slavery, but with an extry. There is not working Anti-Slavery senti- press proviso that States formed out of them ment enough in any of them to sustain an Anti-Slavery press. How can there be, where Mammon is worshipped as a god?

### A REVIEW-1787, 1854.

In 1787, an Ordinance was passed by the Congress of the Confederation for the Government of the Northwest Territory, the claim to which had been surrendered by Virginia, New York, and Connecticut. That Ordinance contained a provision, in the form of a solemn compact, forever excluding Slavery from the Territory-the only Territory belonging to the

In 1787, in the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, power was conferred upon Congress to prohibit the imp slaves in the year 1808; but at that day the universal opinion was, that to abolish the slave trade, or prohibit the supply of slaves, was a measure involving the extinction of Slavery it

In the same Convention the utmost care was taken to exclude from the Constitution the word "Slave," or "Slavery," because obnoxious to the great majority of the members; and to avoid the use of any language that might imply that human beings could be held as property. Nor could the provision in relation to slave representation, or fugitives from service or labor, have been carried in the Convention, but for the general understanding that Slavery was to be regarded as strictly local, to be limited to the States in which it already existed, which, it was also believed, were about to take

measures for its extinction. In the first Congress under the Constitution a memorial was presented, signed by Benjamin Franklin and other Revolutionary patriots praying that Congress would go to the verge of its constitutional powers against Slavery. It was received, respectfully referred, reported upon, and made the subject of a general de bate-when, on motion, the report was ordered to be entered upon the Journal of the House It affirmed the non-existence of power in Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery in

In 1808, the moment Congress had power, i passed an act for the total abolition of the slave trade. Meantime, State after State put an end to Slavery within its limits. Congress turned a deal car to the memorials of discontented persons who sought to establish Slavery in Indiana, and uniformly, in the organization of particular Territorial Governments in the Northwest Territory, reaffirmed the Anti-Siavery article of the Ordinance of 1787. Anti-Slavery Societies existed in a majority of the States, including North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Delaware. The country was Anti-Slavery-the policy of

Government was Anti-Slavery. The Territory of Louisiana, having been pur chased from France, contained slaves, and the settled portions lav along the borders of the enolave States. As Congress forbore to legislate

nation of sabject, slave institutions gradually, in adordiously grew up in the Territory, until, in 1820 Missouri sought admission into the Union. It was attempted now to carry out the understanding of those who had framed the Constitution, to pursue the settled policy of the Government-the limitation of Slavery-to incorporate into the act authorizing the People of Missour to form a State, a Proviso excluding Slavery. But the Anti-Slavery Sentiment encountered an opposition it was not prepared for. The purchase of Louisiana, the toleration of Slavery therein, the growth of the sugar-cane and the culture of cotton, had strengthened and emboldened the Slave Interest. But, bear this in mind-so strong and well assured was the Anti-Slavery Sentiment, that its attitude was that of a superior. Freedom was evidently regarded on all hands as the Law; Slavery, the excention. The object was to thrust Slavery out of United States Territory; its only demand was, to be suffered to remain where it had so long

A Compromise was suggested by a Northern man-who but a Northern man has always struck the first blow at Freedom? That Compromise proposed to permit Missouri, although a part of it lay above 36 deg. 30 min., to come in as a Slave State, but with the express condition that thenceforth, forever, Slavery should be prohibited in all the Territory lying north of that line, comprising nearly all the unorganized Territory of the Union.

This was the first great check received by the Anti-Slavery sentiment. From this moment, the march of the Slave Interest was onwards: the popular movements against it an to relax: Anti-Slavery Societies gradu-

brought under the control of American adventurers, who established Slavery there, in defiance of Mexican Law. Rebellion arose, ending in Revolution, which finally led to the annexation of the Province, as a State, to the United States. The Anti Slavery sentiment had again rallied, though not so vigorously as in 1820; but it was still strong enough to require at least the shadow of a concession-and it was solemnly enacted that in any State or States, that might be erected out of Texas north of 36 deg. 30 min., Slavery should forever be prohibited. What had been left, however, to implication in

1820, in regard to the Territory of Louisiana, below 36 deg. 30 min., was in this case, owing to the increased power of the Slave Interest made a matter of express enactment. All the States that might be formed out of Texas below that line, it was enacted, should be admitted into the Union, with or without Slavery. as their Constitutions should prescribe. This Compromise, so far as Freedom was concerned, was a miserable mockery, as there was arcely, if any room for a State north of 36 deg. 30 min., and in no event could it be expected that the State of Texas would give its onsent to the organization of a Free State. This was the second great triumph of the

Slave interest, but even here it was deemed necessary to concrde something to the Anti-Sla-In 1848, we acquired California and New

Mexico, as the result of a war, precipitated by the Pro-Slavery party. The Territories were exempt from Slavery by Mexican law. All parties at the North were desirous to keep them free. The Slave Interest insisted that, as they had been acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Union, they ought to be thrown open for the benefit of all the people of the Un ion-that no restriction should be imposed upon them which would operate unfavorably agains Slavery. Meantime, the people of California set tled the matter for themselves, and, on the prin ciple of squatter-sovereignty, announced in the tution excluding Slavery, and demanded admis counted the cost, are not disappointed, and shall sion into the Union. The Slave Interest, which imperatively called for than now, when the recognition of the principle, opposed it fiercely Territory enough to make a dozen Free States, ed to the gain of Freedom. A Compromise Our real friends will do what they can to was formed, as it was called. California, with

Weekly, and sending us a subscriber to the State: Utah and New Mexico were organized should be admitted with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions might prescribe. Here was another step in advance. 1820 the Slave Interest asked for the tolera tion of Slavery, where it already existed, for

the admission of a State which recognised itand agreed, if this were granted, to the pernetual exclusion of Slavery from the whole, or nearly the whole of the unorganized Territory of the Union. In 1845, it simply insisted upon the application of the principle of this compromise to Texas. But, in 1850, it so far succeeded in reversing the original policy of the Government as to transfer to all the new free Territories acquired from Mexico, (except California, which had become a State,) that tacit proproviso of the Texas Compromise, which had been confined in them exclusively to Slave Ter-

There remained but one step more to take in this aggressive march of the Slave Interest, and the reversal of the original Anti-Slavery policy of the country and the Federal Government would be completed: that was, not a tacit or express toleration of existing Slavery, not a disfegard of the lex loci of new free Territories acquired by conquest, and their exposure to the intrusions of Slavery, but the abrogation of American Law, established in the solemn form of a perpetual covenant, exempting all the old organized Territory of the Union from the curse of Slavery-in other words, the repeal of the Anti-Slavery proviso of the Compromise of 1820, so as to transfer to the vast free Territory which it has preserved inviolable for thirty-three years, the pro-slavery part of that Compromise, which originally applied only to Territory in which Slavery already existed. This step the Slave Interest has at last taken: the Nebraska Bill in the Senate is intended to consummate the policy of that Interest, in relation to United States Territory, and to establish its complete and perpetual ascend-

Nebraska embraces the whole of the unorganized Territory of the Union-the extent of ts boundary is over three thousand miles-its area about five hundred thousand square miles-capable of being formed into a dozen States, each as large as Ohio. This magnificent domain has been for a whole generation the heritage of Freedom-held, under the high sanction of American Law, sacred to Free Labor and Free Institutions. The Nebraska Bill proposes to abregate this Law, to remove the laming sword which has torned every way guarding it against Slavery, and to allow the Destroyer to enter and do his work of deathor, to speak more plainly, to lay the founda tions of a vast Slave Empire from the Gulf of Mexico to the British Provinces, dividing the Free States east of the Mississippi, from the Free States west of the Rocky Mountains, and thereby obtaining the mastery of the Mississippi Valley directly, and indirectly of both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts!

Now, look back upon the successive steps of this dangerous Power, which aims at no less than the subjugation of this entire North American Continent to Slavery. See how insidious has been its growth, how unrelenting its purpose, how it has fattened and grown insolent upon every Compromise. See how the Free States, superior as they have been in wealth and education, and population, have been constantly yielding, until the sentiments which were held by Franklin, Jay, Jefferson, and La fayette, are now, in the year of our Lord 1854, deemed a disqualification for any office under the Federal Government, which has announced boldly its purpose to crush them out.

Contrast 1787 with 1854-Congress th stamping the Law of Freedom upon all Territory belonging to the Confederation-Congress now proposing to stamp the Law of Slavery on all Territory belonging to the Union.

Good God! and can it be that the American People have so utterly lost the love of Liberty, that an American Congress is so utterly demoralized and degraded, that this last, monstrous demand of the Slave Despotism will be conceded? We will not believe it. We will not believe that such a deed of infamy can be consummated in the best-educated, mightiest, and most Christianized Republic the sun has ever shone upon.

WESTERN NAVIGATION .- The waters on the Ohio had risen yesterday, a number of steamers had arrived from below with freight, and the Union Line steamers were to begin their regular trips to Cincinnati and Louisville.

PHONETIC INSTRUCTION.—We learn from the Cincinnati Type of the Times, that Phonetic

THE NEBRASKA AFFAIR.

We are glad to see that the report on the subject of Nebraska in the Senate, and the bill which accompanies it, are beginning to be understood. Men of all parties are astounded that at this late day an attempt should be seriously made to abrogate the Missouri Compromise, for the purpose of forcing Negro Slavery into territory so long and so universally admitted to be free. Even the New York Exoress and Journal of Commerce, whose loyalty to the Compromises of 1850 is unquestioned, revolt at this new movement.

Another element will soon be added to the agitation. Hitherto, the naturalized Germans of this country have generally supported the Administration of General Pierce, not because they particularly liked-his position on the Shavery question, but because they have supposed him and his party to be favorable to the cause of Freedom in Europe. But they have interests in America, as well as in Europe. They have no fondness for Slavery, and do not choose to labor with slaves. They have always considered the "Far West" sacred to Freelom, and felt grateful that there, they and those whom they love in their fatherland, when driven into exile, might find free homes and free institutions. What will they think of this new policy of the Administration, which aims insidiously to destroy the bulwarks of Freeom around this magnificent domain, so as to leave no spot of American territory sacred against the intrusions of Negro Slavery? Let them not be deceived. Such is the policy. The report and bill mean this, and nothing

We have heard something said about such bill being necessary to vindicate the consistency of the Administration! And has this dministration come into power for the purpose of converting Free Soil into Slave Soil and nationalizing Slavery?

It has also been hinted that, in drawing up he bill, some respect was due to the doctrine of Gen. Cass, in his Nicholson letter, respecting quatter sovereignty, and the absence of nower Congress to legislate on the internal concerns of a Territory. Clearly, it is said, according to those doctrines, the Missouri Comcomise was not and is not constitutional. And so, to gratify General Cass, and give counenance to the absurd doctrines, which defeated his election to the Presidental chair, which the leading Democrats both North and South, Slavery, is now to be thrown open to its rava-

Have the people fairly looked the crisis i the face? What is the two-fold demand of the Slave Power? "I require from the Supreme | efited, cannot be repugnant to them in 1854, Court of the United States, a recognition of my claim to carry slaves into any Free State, to suit my convenience, no matter what their aws may be on the subject; and I also require rom the Congress of the United States, a reognition of my claim to carry slaves at my leasure into any American Territory, no mater what restrictions may have hitherto been n force therein. In other words, I claim that ny empire shall cover the length and the breadth of the entire area of all the States and Territories of this Union !"

### What answer will the People return? THE PRINCIPLE OF THE MISSOURI COMPRO

MISE REAFFIRMED IN 1850. The first section of the Nebraska bill pro

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are here nafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act—to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the State of Missouri, thence running west on the line of thirty s'x degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude until it intersects the one hundred and third meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence north, on the said meridian, until it intersects the thirty-eighth parallel of north latitude : thence west, on the said parallel of latitude, to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward, along and upon the summit of said range of mountains to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesota; thence southward, on and with said boundary, to the Missouri river; thence down the centre of the main channel of said river to the State of Missouri; thence south, on and with the western boundary of said State, to the place of beginning-be and the same is hereby created into a temporary Government, by the name of the Territory of Nebraska, and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. Provided, That nothing, in this act contained shall be construed to in hibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Terri tories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United

The section closes with a provision,

the rights of Indians in the Territory. The provision that the "Territory, or any part of it, when admitted as a State, or States, shall be received with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe at the time of their admission," has no legitimate connection with the purpose of the Bill, which is to have but one object, and that is, to give a pre- you may, they will repeat them with as meh to hold slaves in the Territory. The provision contemplates the existence of Slavery therein, or it is mere surplusage. Would the People of a the Sentinel is a tissue of misrepresentations State formed out of said Territory, provide in their Constitution for its recognition, if it did not exist already among them? The provision of the Slavery controversy." It was simply a gnores the Proviso of the Missouri act of 1820. prohibiting Slavery forever in all Territory north of 36 deg. 30 min.

But, the bill contemplates the existence Slavery in the Territory, not only through this provision, utterly irrelevant, unless intended to ocure a substantial advantage to the pro-sla- river, and above 36 deg. 30 min. It was no very party, but also in the section defining the posed and advocated as an adjustment of the powers of the Territorial Judiciary and the particular controversy, but not as a permanet mode of judicial procedure.

Providing that writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of the Supreme Court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the United States." value in controversy shall be over one thousand dollars, it adds-

"Except, only, that in all cases involving itle to slaves, the said writs of error or appeal shall be allowed and decided by the said Su-preme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title, in controversy and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created the United States, from the dec by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom."

Territorial Bill of Utah, in which there were Anti-Slavery Party of inconsistency-of mainslaves when it was organized, as there are slaves there now-a condition of things which the present bill contemplates in Nebraska.

These facts, with the etatements and explanations of the accompanying report, which as | Compromise, as it is called, or, more properly, some that the validity of the Missouri Compro- the Anti-Slavery Proviso of that Comprobegan to relax: Anti-Slavery Societies gradually died away in the slaveholding States.

The revival of the sentiment in 1833, and the
new movements that followed, were not suffi
new movements that followed, were not suffinew movements that followed, were not suffinew movements that followed, were not suffinew movements that followed a means of learning to read the date of the Anti-Slavery Proviso of that Compromise, as means of learning to read the date of the Anti-Slavery Proviso of that Compromise, will abide by mise is as unsettled a question as was that of applied exclusively to the Territory of Louisiana, that Governor Brown hadeen elected United by the last Congress, the act for the reclaim and that for this reason Nebraska should be "That in all that Territory ceded by France"

The revival of the slavery Proviso of that Compromise, will abide by mise is as unsettled a question as was that of applied exclusively to the Territory of Louisiana, that Governor Brown hadeen elected United by the last Congress, the act for the reclaim and that for this reason Nebraska should be "That in all that Territory ceded by France"

The revival of the slavery Proviso of that Compromise, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts the rules give us a right to vote by counties. States Senator from Midsippi, to serve till by the last Congress, the act for the reclaim and that for this reason Nebraska should be "That in all that Territory ceded by France"

The revival of the slavery Proviso of that Compromise, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts the rules give us a right to vote by counties. States Senator from Midsippi, to serve till by the last Congress, the act for the reclaim and that Governor Brown hadeen elected United by the Mattonian provided from France. Its language is—

The revival of the secution of the Anti-Slavery Proviso of the Anti-Slavery Proviso

just as Utah was, leaving the question of the isiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north nexing to the bill, as it stands, a clause reaf- involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the firming the Proviso of the Missouri act of 1820.

their National Conventions, to sustain the Compromises of 1850, the supporters of this Bill be a violation of that pledge, as it would be in conflict with those measures. If there exist such a conflict, it is time the country should know it. If the Compromise of 1850 repealed corrupt and wicked than even its opponents considered it. But, so far from this assumption being true, the Missouri Compromise was sancpromise of 1850. This point has hitherto been

August 7th, 1850, the Texas Boundary Bill being under discussion in the Senate, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, moved the following, which

was adopted : "Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify any-thing contained in the 3d article of the 2d section of the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March 1, 1845, either in regard to the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of exas, or otherwise."

What is this famous third article, thus extension of the principle of the Missouri Compromise to Texas, as follows:

"That new States of convenient size, not execding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient popula tion, may hereafter by the consent of said State be formed out of the Territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission, under the provi-sion of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed of that portion of said Territory lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without Slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said Territory north of said Missouri Compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servi-tude, except for crime, shall be prohibited."

Thus, by the act of the Compromisers themselves, the Principle of the Missouri Proviso was reaffirmed in and engrafted upon one of the Compromise Measures of 1850-its object then have involved him in blundering and embar- being to secure certain advantages to Slavery. assments, and which have been repudiated by By their own act they are barred from resisting the reaffirmation of the Proviso itself in Territory, exempt for one generation from connection with a Bill ignoring that great measure in relation to the very Territory which it was intended to protect "forever" from Slavery. What was not repugnant to the Compromises of 1850, when Slavery was to be ben when Liberty is to be secured in its just rights.

Let the resolution of Mr. Mason be taken as precedent, and an amendment be intro duced-that nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the - section of the act for admit ting Missouri as a State into the Union.

Nothing can be more reasonable, more fit more necessary.

### MISSEPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

The National Era and the Albany Atlas souri Compromise was intended as a permanent adjustment of the Slavery controversy. But yet, if we have read history aright, no party ever adopted that Compromise in its creed; and the only sanctity it ever had, was that which it gained by a long period of acquiescence.
But notwithstanding that long period of ac-

quiescence, Free Soil fanaticism repudiated it when Oregon became a Territory of the United

When the bill to give Oregon a Territorial Government was before the House of Representatives, Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, moved to apply to it the Anti-Slavery prohibition of the Ordinance of 1787-which is word for word the Wilmot Proviso. When that motion was carried, many able and patriotic men thought that it was a virtual repeal of the Mis souri Compromise. But Mr. Polk signed the bill with the effensive clause in it, on the ground, as he stated in a special message, that Oregon was north of the Missouri Compromise line, which was intended to be a permanent adjustment of the Slavery question, and that

ere surplusage. the Winthrop Proviso was me Free-Soilism, having gained thus much by the Missouri Compromise, refused to abide by that Compromise any further; for when the Mexican treaty gave us California, and New Mexico and Utah, every effort to extend the principles of the Missouri Compromise was most violently resisted, and that Compromise was wirtually abrogated, and its binding force denied and repudiated. This abrogation of the Missouri compromise-this denial and repudiation of its binding force, made it necessary that A NEW COMPROMISE should be made. That NEW COMPROMISE was made in 1850,

and it has been sustained to the present time. But all on a sudden, the Free-Soilers, who have pretended for the long space of FOUR MONTHS a he better and truer Democrats than the bug tried veterans of the Democracy, now one forth, and, speaking through their organ the Albany Atlas, spit on the Compromise of 850, which is recognised as a finality by the feltimore platform, and insist that it must give place to the Missouri Compromise of 1820!

Washington Sential.

The advocates of Slavery seem incapable of making any correct statement of facts oncerning the issues between them and theiropestablish a Territorial Government; and it can ponents. Expose their blunders as ofter as text for a judicial decision in favor of the right | coolness as if they had never been detected ad pointed out. The foregoing extract from an editorial

> 1. It is not true that "the Missouri Compr mise was intended as a permanent adjustmet tended as a device for allaying the agitative against Slavery in 1820, to such a degree that Missouri might be admitted into the Union as a Slave State, and the price paid for this wa the perpetual exemption from Slavery of the whole of our territory beyond the Mississip adjustment of "the Slavery controversy." 2. "Free-Soil fanaticism," nor any other

naticism, "repudiated the Missouri Compo mise when Oregon became a Territory of the 3. Mr. Winthrop moved the Anti-Slatery

provision of the Ordinance of 1787 a an amendment to the lows bill; the Oregon bill, as reported by the Committee on the Toritories, embraced this Proviso. 4. California, New Mexico, and Utih, al-

ready belonged to us when the Oregon hil was

passed, instead of being acquired subsequently, as the Sentinel represents. 5. Nor, as the same paper asserts, was the Missouri Compromise "virtually abregated and its binding force denied and repudiated."

These erroneous statements of the Sentine are made for the purpose of convicting the taining in 1854 the binding force of what they repudiated in 1848 and 1850. A concise, but correct statement of facts will

vindicate its entire consistency. The Missouri

put on the basis of the Compromise of 1850, to the United States, under the name of Louexclusion or admission of Slavery an open ques- latitude, not included within the limits of the tion, demonstrate the absolute necessity of an. State contemplated by this act, Slavery and punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall As the old parties have been pledged, through have been duly convicted, shall be, and is here-

by, forever probibited." No attempt was ever made to disturb this will tell them that such a reaffirmation would Compromise, and it was sustained by the acquiescence of a whole generation. In 1848, when it became necessary to pro-

vide a Territorial Government for Oregon, the Proviso of the Ordinance of 1787 was embodthe Proviso of the Missouri act, it was more ied in the bill for this purpose; but this was not an abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, any more than the act of Mr. Polk, who insisted upon the validity of that Compromise tioned, and its Principle reaffirmed, in the Com- in the very message in which he sanctioned the bill. Our claim to Oregon had been urged, on several grounds, one of which was, that it was originally a part of the Territory of Lonisiana. Had this been universally and abso-Intely admitted to be true, the Proviso of the act of 1820 would have exempted it from Slavery, just as it now exempts Nebraska. Bot. as this was a disputed point, the friends of Freedom justly held that the relations of the Territory to Slavery should not be left in doubt. Hence they inserted the Proviso of the Ordinance of 1787. If the Missouri Compromise was in force as it related to that Territory, this additional Proviso, being in harmoplicitly and carefully guarded? It is the ex- ny with it, could do no harm-it would be at most mere surplusage. But if it were not in force, then the new Proviso was indispensable Manifestly, in neither case, was it an abroga-

tion of the Missouri Compromise. But the effort of the Pro-Slavery party was engraft on the Oregon bill a new Comproadopting the old Compromise as a model to provide that thenceforth, in all territory of the United States, which, owing to recent acquisi tions, now reached the Pacific ocean, there should neither be Slavery nor involuntary servitude north of 36 deg 30 min. The Missour Compromise was limited by its terms to the Louisiana Territory. Since its passage, California, Utah, and New Mexico, had been acquired and the title to Oregon secured by treaty. The proposition was to adopt the same Compromise Line in relation to these Territories, which had been adopted exclusively in relation to Louisiana. This and this only was resisted and defeated by the Anti-Slavery Party. It did not oppose or repudiate the Missouri Compromise, for no question was made concerning

To say that the refusal to provide for ner Territory, in one set of circumstances, a new Law identical in principle with an old Law. enacted for a Territory in another set of cirimstances, was a virtual repeal or abrogation of the latter, is unadulterated nonsense.

As the Anti-Slavery Party did not repudiate the Missouri Compromise in 1848 or 1850, its determination now to sustain it in relation to Nebraska, when, for the first time since its passage, the attempt is made to set it aside, is entirely consistent with its principles and action heretofore. It is the Pro-Slavery Party which is criminal-guilty of inconsistency, bad faith, and fraudulent intention, because, having admitted the validity of the Missouri Compromise for thirty-three years, it now pretends fully appropriated and secured all the advantages it gave to Slavery, now seeks to swindle Freedom out of the single benefit it gained from the "bargain," by falsely asserting that the friends of Freedom themselves have abroga-

## AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION

We extract from the Washington Sentinet most important correction of the Nebraska bill, as it first appeared in that paper. It leaves no doubt as to the intention of the bill to abrogate the Missouri Compromise. Language could hardly be more explicit on this point:

"Before we go further, we will quote those ections of the bill which, because of a clerical error, did not appear in the bill as originally ublished. They are in these words: "Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That,

n order to avoid all misconstruction, it is here by declared to be the true intent and meaning f this act, so far as the question of Slavery i neerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles established by the Compromise Measures of 1850, to wit: "First, that all questions pertaining to Slavery in the Territories, and in the new states to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein,

hrough their appropriate representatives.
"'Second, that "all cases involving title to slaves" and "questions of personal freedom," are referred to the adjudication of the local ribunals, with the right of appeal to the Suoreme Court of the United Sta

"'Third, that the provisions of the Constitu-tion and laws of the United States, in respect o fugitives from service, are to be carried into aithful execution in all "the organized Territories," the same as in the States.

"If we understand this declaratory provision rightly, it was intended to place the Territory of Nebraska under the shelter and protection of the Compromise acts of 1850, as if the Missouri Compromise had never been adopted Without any special authority for saying so, we have no doubt that the able and eminent draughtsmen of the bill meant that the declaratory section we have quoted above, should place the Territory of Nebraska in the position we contend that it should occupy, with refer-rence to the Slavery question. But there are rence to the Slavery question. But there are those who think that there is still room for misconstruction—that the positive enactment of 1820 cannot be set aside or be weakened in any manner except by a direct and specific re-peal. We say, therefore, that no room should be left for doubt, or cavil, or dispute. The honor of the Democratic party is pledged to the Compromise of 1850 as a final settlement, and Democratic Representatives in Congress cannot, in our judgement, refuse to vote for any proper enactment which makes-the principles of that Compromise the entire and the only finality to the Slavery agitation in Congress or out of

Congress. This is all clear enough. A wayfaring though a fool, need not mistake.

The design of the bill is to repeal the Mis souri Compromise, and if, on discussion, there should seem to be doubt of its efficacy in this respect, an express clause of repeal must be inserted! The Sentinel hints that Gen. Cass will probably move this amendment. It says: "In this connection, it affords us pleasure to cal attention to the following lines, which we find in the Baltimore Sun, which have refer-ences the position of General Cass, and which comes from a source which is generally under-steed t be well informed as to the intentions of the eximent Senator from Michigan:

which mitt apply to Nebraska must be re-pealed. Gueral Cass is determined to sepa-rate the goa from the sheep." Very good ! Let us have no double-dealing,

no fraud; lea, no corner for dodgers or doughfaces. Lethe issue be fairly made: "if the Lord be Lord, we him, if Baal, serve him." Let the General less off for Baal, and see how many he can rally tohat standard. KENTUCKY SENATOR Hon. John J. Critten-

den was on Tuesday et ad by the Legislature of Kentucky, to succe Hon Mr. Dixon, the present incumbent, whe term of service will expire on the 4th of Arch, 1855. The vote stood—for Crittenden, hig, 78; for Powell, Democrat, 55.

THE HUNKER DEMOCRACY OF OHIO. The power of patronage has at last accom-

plished its work on the Hunker Democracy of Ohio. The office-seekers from that State count by thousands. Recollect the number of collectors, postinasters, consuls, and charges, to be appointed, and the amount of newspaper advertising to be given out. Multiply by ten, and you have the aggregate number of the seekers for Executive favor through these channels. But each of these ten is surrounded by circle of relatives or friends or dependants, disposed to promote his interests. And all these usands constitute the active, watchful, working politicians. They labor in politics as they would at a trade, with a view chiefly to pecuniary profit-some, for the sake of distinction They attend the primary meetings, concect the resolutions, arrange the delegations to the County, District, and State Conventions, pack the committees, and put themselves or their creatures foremost. In a word, while the masses of the People, good, honest souls, are attending, some to their farms some to their merchandise, these unscrupulous, cunning, deepless politicians are managing the entire nachinery of the Party organization, for their own private purposes.

Now, it so happened that the Anti-Slavery

was greatly in the way of these myriads of ffice seekers from that State and they found that the best way to win Executive favor was, to bring the platform of their Party to conform to that of the President. The effort was made in 1852, but failed. There were honest Democrats enough present to reject the Baltimore platform. But the spoils-mon have not slept since then : no means have been left untried to debauch the Party. Some who had shouted mise, not to re-affirm the old one-that is, for Free Soil in 1848, were now ready to sell their principles for a me-s of pottage. It was evident that the politicians—the men who consider politics merely as a trade, in which everything is fair that brings gain-were to have things their own way. The Convention met at Columbus, and Mr. Burchard was elected President. We copy from the Forest City, of Cleveland, an account of its doings, taken, as that paper says, from the Columbian, of Cincinnati, a neutral paper, whose editor-in-chief is a Democrat. It is worthy of being read; it will show what kind of supporters the Administration has in Ohio. vas a rowdy Convention, vulgar, turbulent unprincipled, shameless. To recognise it as a Convention of Delegates fairly representing the Democratic Party of Ohio, is insulting to the masses of that Party. They have some prin ciple, some self-respect, some regard for consistency. The Convention manifested none. To call it a Democratic Convention, is to dishonor the name of Democracy. We do not believe its proceedings will be ratified cordially by the masses who have been accustomed to vote the Democratic ticket. They will ask themselves whether it be fit and decent that they should countenance and sustain the action of men. who, for their own sordid purposes, have suffered themselves to be used by Executive patronage to demoralize their Party, even at the risk of disorganizing it.

It will be seen that this Convention of reckess politicians has readopted the Anti-Slavery resolves of 1848, 1850, and 1852, and also adopted the resolves of the Baltimore platform. ties, and resulted as follows-yeas 222 f anything were wanting to show their blushing depravity, it was this mongrelism-Pledging themselves in one breath to labor to the extent of their constitutional ability for the exclusion of Slavery from United States Terri- lently voted aye, who had no business to vote tory, and for the mitigation and final eradication of the evil, and in the next, to be silent and inactive on the subject, or rather to be active in resisting the agitation of it in any

Look at the predicament in which the Con vention has placed the Party. First, it re-

"That we re-affirm the Ohio platform of 1848, re-adopted at our Conventions of 1850

and 1852."

Next, it resolves-That the Democracy of Ohio hereby recog ises and adopts, as a part of their doctrines the Baltimore platform of 1852-laid down by the Convention that nominated our worthy

Chief Magistrate, Franklin Pierce, as Presi dent of the United States." Finally, by a vote of 107 to 25, it adopts both resolutions together.

The Ohio platform of 1848-'50-'52, on the subject of Slavery, is as follows: " Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they have always done, look upon Slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of fre

institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the National Compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate and finally to eradicate, "Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do

at the same time fully recognise the doctrines held by the early fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic Party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State, and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate nor encroach."

The last resolution merely affirms the baldest truisms, about which there is no difference of opinion. The first emphatically recognises the duty of using "all power clearly given by the terms of the National Compact, to prevent the increase of Slavery, to mitigate and finally to eradicate the evil." Inevitably this involves the necessity of freely discussing and agitating the whole question of Slavery. This position, taken by the Ohio Democracy in 1848, and reaffirmed in 1850 and 1852, the Convention of January 8th reaffirms; and then stultifies itself by adopting as a part of the creed of the Ohio Democracy, the Baltimore platform, the resolutions of which on the subject of Slavery are as follows:

"That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution: [The foregoing clause is a traism, and in perfect harmony with the truism of the second resolve of the Hunker Convention of Ohio; but what fol-lows is directly in the teeth of the first resolution of that Convention: ] "That all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery No discrimination here between Slavery in Territory and in States — Ed. Era.] or to take incipient measures in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the People, and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of

The Ohio Convention with a beautiful consistency adopts this resolution, condemning in the strongest terms the very interference which, by its first resolve, it affirms to be the duty of the People! The second and third resolves of the Baltimore platform are-

"That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of Slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic Party of the Union, standing upon this National platform, will abide by

which act, being designed to carry out an ex- tee, said, 'I can answer that question press provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed, or so changed as

to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party will resist all altempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery Question, render whatever shape or color the attempt may

This resolution the Ohio Convention adopts as a part of the doctrines of the Democracy of Ohio, and joins with it another resolution, denouncing Slavery as an evil, unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions, and affirming it to be the duty of the people to prevent its increase and seek its extinction! This is attempting not only to ride two horses, but to ride two horses with their heads turned in directly opposite directions! According to the Convention, the doctrine of the Ohio Democraev is, that it is a duty to agitate the question of Slavery, and a duty to resist such agitation. It enjoins interference with Slavery, within constitutional limits, as an evil "unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions," and denounces all attempts at interference as "alarming." dangerous," against "the happiness of the people, and the permanent stability of the

platform of the Hunker Democracy of Ohio Now, we appeal to honorable men of the Democratic party. There must be many suchmen who love the Truth, and hate a Lie, who have some regard for consistency, common sense, common decency. They cannot, they will not tolerate conduct so base and fraudulent as this. This Convention, professing devotion to the Administration, seeks to impose upon it; affecting regard for the peculiar interests of the South, practices the grossest double-dealing towards it; glorifying the intelligence and virtue of the People, insults them with a bare-faced cheat.

No epithet is too severe for such conduct. Horirable men of all parties must detest it, and the honest portion of the Democracy of Ohio, if they would save themselves and their real principles from dishonor, must repudiate alike the action and the nominations of the Convention. We now print the report of the proceedings of the Convention, copied from the paper named above:

"The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:
"Resolved, That we re-affirm the Ohio plat-

form of 1848, re-adopted at our Conventions of 50 and '52 " Resolved. That we have entire and undoubted confidence in the present Administration, and will give it our entire and undivided support. " Re. olved, That we approve the doctrines and

principles set forth by Gov. Medill in his re-cent Message, and recommend them to the con-sideration of the Assembly.

"On the question of the adoption of this re-port, it was moved to amend by adding the fol-

by recognise and adopt, as a part of their doc-trine, the Baltimore platform of 1852, laid down by the Convention that nominated our worthy Chief Magistrate, Franklin Pierce as Preside of the United States.

"It was moved to lay it upon the table. Lost.

"The Chair then put the ques ion, and said the ayes seemed to have it. The vete by counties was called for. A debate arose on this, but the der pending the taking of the vote. The decision was appealed from, but the Chair was sustained. The vote was then taken by coun-" Much confusion existed during the taking

of this vote, and delegates were continually "Mr. McCook moved to substitute for the

entire report the following: " Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Democracy of the State of Ohio, approve the first annual message of President Pierce, as exhibiting the true spirit of progres-

sive Democracy.
"Resolved, That we should devote our time the present, and not waste our epergies on the dead issues of the past. "Resolved, That the acts and policy of the

present Administration meet our fullest appro-" Resolved, That we fail to see the necessity of the expression, at this time, of new views by the Demecracy of Ohio on questions of State

"Andrew Giffin, of Hamilton county, opposed

this substitution violently, exclaiming, ean't put off your Free Soil on us; that won't go down in the State of Ohio.' Moved to lay it on the table. 'That's just what we want, was cried on the other side, but the motion to lay it on the table was lost. The vote by counties was then called for on the substitution Here followed a scene of indescribable confusion. All rose from their seats, and put on their hats, because they wanted their hi ticulate with. Everybody talked nobody list ened. Motions to adjourn were put repeatedly. but, in the confusion, it was impossible to tell whether they were lost or carried. M. W. Myers mounted a chair in the middle of the floor, and clied out, 'I move that we adjourn till half past seven o'clock.' Nobody seeming to attend to him, he repeated the motion at the very top of his voice, adding, 'I'm here, and I mean to keep the floor till the Chair entertains my motion.' What a yell arose then? Myers's voice was entirely drowned. After a while it surged up again: 'Oh, you needn't try to hal loo me down; I've been in bigger noises than this.' Crash went a chair leg, and down went Mr. Myers on the same platform, level with the rest of the Democracy. On the opposite side of me, a man, whose name I could not learn in the confusion, imitated Mr. Myers's plan of mounting a chair, and cried out, 'I

move that we all go and take a drink.' Crash. erash, went chairs and benches.

"At length, Mr. F. B. Kimble, of Medina county, obtained the floor. 'If the Baltimore latform makes this confusion here, what will it do at the polls? [Cries of Go it, Uncle Tom's Cabin.] We have worked unanimously on cur own Ohio platform of 1848; there is no need age—Fenelon, Bourdaloge, Louis XVI, Bossuet. for us to go to Washington, or Baltimore, or ocratic majority has always come from the Western Reserve. [A member from Hamilton county shouted, It's a d-d lie. Another voice eried out, You're a d—d fool. Another, You're al. Abolitionists up there.' Mr. Kimble resumed, 'Strike, but hear me.' The Baltimore saints, and the passing scenes of those days at The Baltimore platform closes our mouth on the Slavery question, and we will speak. When Gerrit threw down the gauntlet—[Hiss, hiss, hiss]
I'm not to be hissed down. [Here Mr. O'Neil
broke in. Cries of O'Neil, O'Neil, O'Neil.] Mr. Kimble: Mr. O'Neil is too much of a gentleman to interrupt me.' But Mr. O'Neil went on, and now for a time both spoke, each trying his utmost to drown the voice of the other. 'The Free Soil faction, one year ago, voted down the Baltimore faction, and we don't mean they shall do it again,' cried out O'Neil. 'Is Slavery Democracy?' cried Mr. Kimble. In the mid-t of the confusion, a number of motions to adjourn were made. Somebody announced that Mr. Norris, the nominee for Supreme Judge, is here, having been brought in by the nmittee sent to announce his nomination. "A motion to adjourn was put, and the Chair delared the Convention adjourned. "'It's false, we've not adjourned,' cried a

hundred voices. 'A few men, a faction, who never acted with the Democratic party, cannot adjourn the Convention.' eight years I have fought the battles of the Democracy, Baltimore platform and all. [A and ponder. "Rome never changes," has been voice cried, 'Well, then, don't let them choke a and is the proud boast of the priesthood of the

feller down.' I will ask you once more, and for the last time, to come to order.'
"Mr. Roll arose, and said, 'let us now vote for these resolutions, and let us know whether the Valley," published at St. Louis, and by we are Free-Soilers, or whether we are the old other Catholic journals in this country, as only

line Democracy.'
"'Question,' 'question by counties,'—'no,
ayes and nays.' 'Never, emphatically, never the rules give us a right to vote by counties' sharp experiment practicable with safety.

tend to approve there resolutions. A war vocated a hearty endorsement of the Balt platform : other gentlemen of the comp urged that endorsing Frank Pierce's was sufficient?

"The Convention then, without having any vote on the substitute offered Cook, proceeded to vote on the origin

The vote was by counties, and for adopting the resolutions, ayes 107, 7 This result was greeted with the wildes "During the voting, the greatest confirmation of the country, but now every del

joined in to swell the sound. Every nar, which any association might be conthe signal for more noise. For instance Jefferson comes next-harral for After that manner things went Andrew Giffin, of Hamilton, moved

### and, on motion, the Convention adjourn LITERARY NOTICES

of thanks to the officers, which was car

Church in Niles, Michigan New York Public

The design of this little book, as its namports, is to make "Heaven appear brighter than earth;" to lure the wandering tion is away from the trifles that surround us to the higher hopes and holier pursuits which are the results of Christian faith. It is a simple, see ons, candid examination of our relations to the eternal world, showing the dignity and beams of a life of holiness; and with a gentle, is: sussive influence, Lending the thoughts and desires of the heart toward Heaven, as the summer grass bends to the sweep of the even ing breeze. Without any great originality of thought or brilliancy of diction, the author has succeeded in placing before his reader "The World to Come" in a most attraction light; and it is evident that his own soul; deeply imbued with the truths of which to discourses to pleasantly. It is Heaven as not himself, which he sets before us. To a his own words, he has, "like a skillful has nist, diligently gathered up the flowers of truth, which bloom and wave over the same fields of Revelation," and combined them int a system, whereby "a scheme of blessedor is made known to man, capable of enrapturing the soul, and drawing the pious heavenward with a power which no earthly attraction conweaken, or effectually retard."

Body," and "The Repose of the Soul," we have read with especial pleasure. We reconmend the book heartily, earnestly, to all who would enjoy beforehand the pure and elevated happiness of that "better land." Those who sincerely desire to be instructed in the right way will be profited by this little work, and will rise from its perusal with a more carnes desire after those things which are eternal and a greater longing for holiness and heaven

The chapter on "The Resurrection of the

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD UNMASKED. By John Ber ridge, A. M., Vicar of Everton, &c. With a Lat. of the Author, by Rev. Thomas Guthrie. In In pp. 207. Boston: published by Gould & Lines Sold by Gray & Ballantyne, and by Taylor & Many

Here is an old acquaintance, whom we have not seen for a score of years-a man of deep mor, not to be repressed. The readers of the recent Review of the Life and Times of Lady applying to the secretary to correct the vote of Huntingdon, in the London Quarterly, have had a touch of his humor. This annuasking of the Christian world, as it existed a century since, will stand for the present day. We have wonderfully improved in our stage-coach es, turnpike roads, and invented some things which were not dreamed of in the times of old John Berridge; but nothing so entirely novel in the way of piety and the profession of piety, that the pictures drawn by him as

not now quite well saited to the times Berridge was a great scholar, as well as divine. He studied fifteen hours a day, in order to enrich his strong mind with all the richer of ancient literature. But drollery and divaity were combined with all his attainments a naturally, that the one could a t subast with out the other. John Berridge is a familiar name in Old England, and we hope he may find a gracious and smiling welcome to the

### homes of the New World. LITERARY NOTICE

THE PREACHER AND THE KING: Or Donnlabore sity Place Presbyterian Church, N. York. 1 THE PRIEST AND THE HUGUENOT , OF, The Pets and translator, 2 vols Boston : Gould & Line-For sale by Gray & Ballantyne and Taylor & Ma ry, Washington, D. C.

These are works of unusual merit and at

tractiveness. The preacher is Boundaloue, and

this work, besides its story of Court morals and

intrigues, has for its end the discussion of pulpit eloquence. Among the principal characters of the first work are Bourdalone, Fenelon, Bussel and Claude, and the pivot of the book is the sermon the eloquent Bourdaloue is to proved before the great King. There are few reader who, while they are interested by the novelty of the scenes drawn by a master hand, will a be instructed into a better knowledge of all those great men and great events which mark ed the age of Louis le Grand, and his autom aton successor, Louis XV. Here are drawn in living life the personages who made that age-Fenelon, Bourdaloge, Louis XVI, Bossuet Madame de Montespan, Claude of Charceton, Pere le Chaise, Cotin, and others of that reign. Of the Jesuits and their victims; the Acad emy and its philosophers-Voltaire, D.deret Court and amid the fastnesses of the Huguenet The sufferings of these poor people, and their extermination, are made the subject of the col lequies and descriptions of these two volumes We can commend both these books as the work of a master, and which Protestants of our age may read with profit. The Society of Jews among us: not a few seattered men, but a con federacy whose aim and end is the conquest of Christianity and the extirpation of what they call here y. It is as certain as effects following causes, that whenever the Jesuits and Roman clergy in this country shall predominate, ou Protestantism and its future history will record new Saints days, made red with the slaughter of the children of our present careless and reckless citizens, who, while they hate Protest antism, in some shape or other offensive to them. are promoting Papal schools and colleges, bring ing upon the free institutions of this free land so far as they can do so, the calamities which

have been so far supplanted as to make the There is a lady residing in Philadelphia who

was born in 1744.

are portrayed in these volumes. Let them read

Papal Church; and the Inquisition is already

announced to the readers of "The Shepherd of

awaiting the time when Protestantism shall